

34. (New) The speech-enabled apparatus of claim 8, wherein the apparatus operates automatically without intervention

35. (New) A computer data signal embodied in a carrier wave to develop a speech menu for a speech-enabled application, the computer data signal comprising:

a) a comparison source code segment comparing, for a table associating a new execution command with a plurality of candidate audio commands, each of the candidate audio commands with previously registered audio commands to develop an accuracy value, and

b) an installation source code segment installing a candidate audio command in the speech menu if each of the accuracy values associated with the respective candidate audio command exceeds a predetermined value.

36. (New) The signal of claim 35, wherein the comparison source code segment and the installation source code segment, when executed, operate automatically without user intervention.

REMARKS

The application contains claims 3-4, 8-13, 15-16, 19 and 21-36. In view of the foregoing amendments and following remarks, Applicants respectfully request allowance of the application.

The Office Action rejected all pending claims as anticipated by Dautrich, et al., U.S.P. 4,972,485, or obvious over Dautrich in view of a secondary reference. In response, Applicant has canceled or amended many pending claims. Still others have been added. The new claims are allowable over the cited art.

Claim 21 recites several elements that are not found in the cited art. It defines a table that includes an execution command and a plurality of candidate audio commands. Each candidate audio command is compared with each audio command previously stored in a speech menu and, if all the accuracy values for a candidate audio command exceeds a predetermined value, the candidate audio command is added to the speech menu.

Dautrich discloses none of this subject matter. Although Dautrich allows a speech recognition system to detect a potentially confusing word pair, it does so through training. Claim 21 refers to tables which may be pre-defined commands publishes by independent software

vendors. Thus, the method of claim 21 operates without speaker training. Claim 21 also recites that those candidate audio command for which the associated accuracy values exceed a predetermined value are added to the speech menu. Dautrich also appears to perform training with speaker feedback on a word-for-word basis. In claim 21, all words for which the accuracy values exceed the predetermined value are added. This permits possibly several commands for an execution command to be added to the speech menu. Accordingly, claim 21 patentably defines over the cited art.

Independent claims 8, 13, 25 and 32 also distinguish Dautrich. Dautrich, for example, neither teaches nor suggests the following elements:

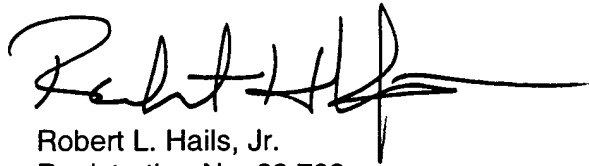
- a candidate sound command from a predetermined table [Claims 8, 13 & 25];
and
- a table associating a new execution command with a plurality of candidate audio commands.

These claims are allowable over Dautrich as are the claims that depend from them. Accordingly, all pending claims are allowable over Dautrich.

New independent claims 21-36 recite an additional feature that operation is made automatic without user intervention. These claims further distinguish Dautrich, which clearly describes a system providing feedback to users. See, Dautrich col. 2:58-61, for example. Accordingly, these claims are independently patentable over the city art.

Applicant respectfully requests allowance of the application.

Respectfully submitted,



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